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To our Friends and Patrons.

THE liberal patronage which has been extended to the Repository during the past year, has induced us to clothe it in a new dress, print it on a much superior paper, and with a new arrangement of its form. We hope the change will be as agreeable to our readers, as it is pleasant to ourselves. To our friends who have lately sent in their names as *new subscribers*, with payment in advance, we tender our sincere thanks, and we shall endeavor to merit their confidence, and reward them for their liberality. To all our former subscribers, who have ever been punctual in their remittances, we are under many and lasting obligations, which we desire thus publicly and suitably to acknowledge. And we doubt not, that their great kindness will be continued, actuated as they have ever been by the most devoted attachment to the great work of colonization. To those kind and considerate friends who have expressed themselves well pleased with the

manner in which our editorial labors have been conducted—with the matter and manner, with which our columns have been filled, we present our heart-felt gratitude. If they knew how much we have been encouraged, sustained and cheered, amid our multiplied and diverse duties by their commendations, they would feel themselves abundantly compensated for the good words which they have had it in their hearts to say to us.

To all our friends and patrons, we would present the *customary compliments* of the *season*, accompanied with our hopes for the future, and our prayer that their lives may be prolonged to a good old age, and their benevolence and liberality become as broad as the earth, and as warm as the sun. We crave the continuance of their patronage. And although our columns may not be interesting to the *general reader*, we will endeavor to make them so to all who desire the welfare of the colored race, and the civilization and

christianization of Africa. Our efforts are exclusively devoted to this immensely important work. Our pages are ever to be filled with matter in someway bearing upon it. Our aims, and our thoughts, and our desires, are all concentrated here.

Is it too much to hope that the number of our subscribers will be greatly increased during the present year? It would seem to be matter of justice that those, who at present peruse our pages, should make some little extra exertion as a fair *set off* to the extra expense we have incurred to make the Repository more attractive in its form, as well as more interesting in its matter!

But aside from this consideration, look but for a moment at the great principles we advocate. See how they stand forth in bold magnificence among the principles which regulate all well ordered society—how they stretch across the destinies of millions! We aim to rescue the free colored people of America from an inferior condition; from civil disabilities, and social disadvantages. To remove them from circumstances where no light dawns upon them;—no prospect opens of their elevation; and to place them in a new set of circumstances; in a country made for their race, and honored in its early history; where they may enjoy all the blessings of free government, wisely administered by themselves in all its legislative, judicial, and fiscal departments, and where they will bear and feel the whole responsibility

of giving life, motion, steadiness and permanency to the vast machinery of their social, political and religious organization, under whose benign and elevating influence they must necessarily rise in the scale of humanity. Nature must change her laws—the soul of man must lose its susceptibility to impressions from the objects of the moral and physical world around and above it, before they can long remain in circumstances calculated to produce a physical regeneration, where the highest influences operate to lift them upward, and the most powerful motives appeal to every feeling and emotion of their souls, without exerting upon them a beneficial tendency, and imparting to them expansion of mind, energy of character, pride of race, and all the elements of moral elevation necessary to an *even standing* with other races of men.

Here is a great work. It has all the requisites of the moral sublime. It combines all those nice and delicate shades of thought on which patriotism, philanthropy, benevolence and christianity delight to dwell!

It is magnificent in its conception: arduous in its achievement: and tremendously important and glorious in its results. It therefore may be considered an honor to be in any way connected with it, to exert any influence in its advancement, or to diffuse the smallest ray of light upon its pathway, by which new friends may be brought to its aid.

But this is but one aspect of the

great work in which we are engaged. There are on the vast continent of Africa millions of human beings on whose dark and forlorn condition not one beam of hope shines from any other quarter of the universe. If *we* cannot by the process proposed reach and bless them, they must sit still, and forever, in the shadow of death, with nought but despair and gloom as their curse-bound inheritance. We aim therefore to spread the fruits and the flowers, and the harvest of civilization over the blood-stained soil of Africa: to renovate her wasted and decayed greatness: to lift up her ignorant and barbarous population from the low depths of sin and consequent degradation, and bring to bear upon them all the moral power of education and all the regenerating influences of christianity. We aim to arrest and destroy that most accursed traffic, the slave trade, and thus save to Africa the hundreds of thousands of her inhabitants who would otherwise annually be torn from her: and thus wash out the foulest stain upon her character; shut up the flood gates of the broadest, deepest stream of pollution that floats down the dark surface of earth; and cause the fertilizing waters of salvation to roll over the soil so long bereft of every vestige of moral goodness!

What work could be more sublime? How does it appeal to every lover of his race, and every friend of the needy! And why should it not gather around it the best affections

and the deepest sympathies which stir in the heart of benevolence, and which cluster around the great and philanthropic institutions of our age!

If the various elements which constitute the moral sublime; if boldness and grandeur of conception, and magnificence of achievement; if enlarged plans and comprehensive arrangements; if assistance rendered to the most needy; if help afforded to the most helpless; if the concentration of an immense number of benevolent emotions and their application to the relief of wretchedness and ruin upon the broadest scale; if the combination of all the powers of civilization, education, virtue, piety and religion, and their application to the regeneration of a continent whose immense borders can only be encompassed by this accumulation and extension of all that is morally good, and whose deep recesses of crime have resisted the attacks of all other assailants, and whose dark dungeons of pollution have proved utterly impenetrable to every and all other influences: if the fair hope of seeing the sky of Africa lit up with a blaze of glory, and the mountains and plains of Africa beaming with unparalleled splendors, and her millions shouting hosannah in the highest, should attract attention, interest the heart, nerve the arm, and call forth the best efforts of heaven-born charity, then may we presume upon a mighty increase in the number of the friends of this enterprise, and a vast enlargement of their liberality.

In this view of the subject, we cannot think it unwarranted in us to lay our plans for the operations of the present year upon a greatly enlarged scale, and to calculate upon being sustained by greatly increased resources. The cause demands this course at our hands. The work to be done demands it. The good to be accomplished demands it. The averted of great and impending evils, if we do not adopt it, demands it.

Reader, will you do all in your power to sustain and carry us through?

Despatches from Liberia.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers, extracts from several letters received from the colony since our last number went to press. The information they contain, though not of a very recent date, will be found very acceptable, being much later than any thing before received. It will be matter of gratification to the friends of the emigrants sent out during the past year, to know that but very few of them have died, (as few or fewer than would probably have died, had they remained in this country,) and they with other diseases than the African acclimating fever, and that the remainder are all doing well.

The friends of Dr. Lugenbeel will rejoice to know that he continues in good health, and is deeply impressed with the prospect of great usefulness opened before him in the colony.

Our patrons we hope will not fail to notice what is said in regard to the purchase of territory.

Governor Roberts had not reached the colony when these letters left;

but we learn from another source that he arrived about the first of November, in good health.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
Monrovia, Sept. 10, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Yours, dated 13th June, per ship Virginia, which arrived here safely on the 3d August, with fifty-eight emigrants, all of which were *safely landed*, and comfortable lodgings provided for them; and although in the midst of our rainy season, yet providentially about the time of their arrival, we had a spell of fine weather for about five or six weeks, which enabled us with a little effort, to discharge the ship in about ten days, so that she sailed for Calcutta in less than two weeks from the date of her arrival.

Dr. Lugenbeel being absent, having gone to Sinou, attending the emigrants by the Lime Rock, when the Virginia arrived, I had them safely and comfortably *housed here*, until he could be informed of their arrival. Lieut. commander Craven, of the United States Brig Porpoise, kindly took my letter to him, and gave him a passage to this place. On his arrival, I consulted him on the propriety of removing them to one of the upper settlements, exhibiting your letter, and mentioning

that you requested that they should not be *acclimated* in Monrovia; but the Doctor thought as I did; he well knowing the situation of the different settlements for commodious house room, &c., thought that it would be far *better*, not to remove them from where they are so comfortably situated, during the rainy season, fearing that the least exposure would subject them to much danger. We therefore concluded to continue them here until the first of the dries, when their lands can be surveyed and apportioned them, at or near Millsburg, where there is much good land. I *truly regret* not being able to comply with your orders in this instance, but believe me, sir, that it was altogether from the purest and best *intentions*. * * * * *

We have peace with the native tribes around us, and a measure of prosperity and contentment with ourselves; together with a small but happy *revival of religion* in some of our churches, which will, from all appearances, extend unto all.

We are glad that the United States has commenced the experiment of *making this a depot* for their squadron on the coast. I certainly think the benefit will be material, for experience has fully proven that flour, butter, &c., keeps better here than in the more Southern States in America. Besides this, the officers and crews of the squadron would prefer doing business with a people that they understand, more than with a strange and filthy population, such as they will have to do with at the Portuguese Islands. The United States squadron have been of much benefit to us; the officers generally, seem to manifest the most friendly feelings and social disposition towards us. Commodore Perry, together with Captains Mayo, Tatnall, Abbot, and Craven, will ever be gratefully remembered in Liberia.

The health of the squadron since out here, I think, speaks volumes in favor of the coast, and with prudent management, I see nothing to prevent a continuance. I assure you, sir, that I will do all in my power to facilitate their views, and to gain their respect, &c.

I hope Governor Roberts' *visit* to the United States, may be productive of the best of consequences, both to himself and to our infant republic.

* * * * *

I hope ere this, the correspondence between the United States officers and those of Great Britain, have come to a happy conclusion in favor of poor Liberia, as it is of vital importance to us to know our position to the world, also our territorial limits, &c., &c.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your ob't

Humble servant,

J. BENEDICT,

Lt. Gov., C. L., acting Gov.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Society,

Washington, D. C.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

August 26th, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—You have, no doubt, received my last letter, sent from Greenville, by the "Lime Rock," per New Orleans, in which I think I acknowledged the receipt of yours of 1st March. Your favor of the 8th March, came to hand on the 27th July, whilst I was in attendance on the company of emigrants, with whom I went down to the settlement of Greenville, in the early part of May. Your letter of the 5th March, enclosing a draft on Gov. J. J. Roberts, for one thousand dollars, for a specified object; together with your letter of the 13th June, informing me of the embarkation of another company of immigrants, was kindly

brought to me by Captain Craven, of the United States brig "Porpoise," on the 12th inst. I accepted the kind invitation of Captain Craven—went on board the Porpoise, and, in a few days after having touched at Setra Kroo and Cape Palmas, we arrived at this place. I spent three months at Greenville; during which time, all the immigrants who were landed at that place—sixty-eight in number—experienced one attack, or more, of acclimating fever; but, with the exception of two small children, whose death was caused by the effect of worms in the alimentary canal, they all recovered; and I left them, in nearly or quite as good health, as when they first arrived. After the first attack of fever, which in nearly every case, occurred between the fourteenth day and the end of the fourth week after their arrival, I suffered the men to go up the Sinou river, to the settlement commenced by the first company of Mrs. Read's people, to attend to the clearing of their lands, and the erection of their houses. Several of them had their lands cleared, and their houses nearly finished before I left. One of my students, Mr. James S. Smith, was with me; and I left him at Greenville, to remain with the people until the colonial sloop belonging to Mr. Young, of that place, should make another trip to Monrovia. Mr. Smith is a young man of very good literary acquirements; and he has made very considerable progress in acquiring a practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of the healing art. My other two students were not with me, consequently they have not enjoyed as good opportunities as Mr. S. has. I subjoin a copy of the report of Dr. James Brown, in relation to the nineteen immigrants whom I left in his charge when I left with the other part of the company. Mr. Gibson and family, to

whom I alluded in my last despatch, came down to Greenville about three weeks before I left that place. On my arrival at Monrovia, I found the company of immigrants, who arrived on the 3d inst.—fifty-eight in number—comfortably housed, and most of them in good health and spirits. A few of them are now on the sick list. The remaining part of those whom I left in Dr. Brown's care, are doing well. I find that it will be altogether injudicious and even impracticable, to locate the late immigrants in the country immediately. We have more or less rain nearly every day; and we probably shall have, for two months to come. We shall probably locate them on the St. Paul's river, between Caldwell and White Plains, as soon as circumstances will admit. At present, comfortable houses cannot be procured for them, except at Monrovia. As soon as their state of health and the weather will permit, we shall make arrangements for their accommodation, in going up the river, to clear their lands and erect their houses. And, I am satisfied, that if they are industrious, before the end of six months they will be able to live comfortably and independently, under their own vine and fig-tree. You need not be apprehensive that "a thirst for trade" will induce any of them to take up their residence in the Metropolis; for I am happy in being able to assure you, that the trading mania is vastly on the decline. Some who are now engaged in trading, have already found out that fortunes are not now so easily acquired, as formerly, in that way. I rejoice that the citizens of Liberia generally, are convinced that the true source of wealth is in the soil—that, in order to the maintenance of themselves and families, and the preservation of their standing as a free and independent community of people, endowed with the unalienable rights of life, liberty

and the pursuit of happiness, they must cultivate the land; and, to a greater extent than formerly, live on the fruit of their own planting.

In regard to the erection of the houses, to which you alluded in your letters of the 5th March and 13th June, I shall not take any steps, until Governor Roberts shall have returned to the colony. I have not yet had an opportunity to examine the report of Mr. Ellsworth; but as soon as I shall have a little more leisure, I will give it my careful attention; and shall confer with Governor Roberts in regard to the plan of building recommended.

The medical books, which you had the kindness to procure for me, the box of medicines, and the set of specimens for the use of the medical school of Liberia; together with the package of newspapers and the numbers of the Repository, all came to hand; for which, I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments.

Since the date of my last despatch, my health has continued tolerably good. I have had, and I still have, occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever; but my trust is still in the Great Physician above; and whether it may be his good pleasure to spare my life or not, I believe that all will be well.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEELE.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

Sec. Am. Col. Society.

REPORT OF DR. BROWN.

MONROVIA,

August 24, 1844.

SIR:—The nineteen immigrants, by the "Lime Rock," who were left here under my charge, were taken down with the fever on the 20th and 24th of May, as a general thing. Their attacks were mild, but frequent. Two deaths took place. Maria Wheatly died on the 3d of June, aged thirty-two years. She

died of hectic fever. She had been sick all the voyage out. Edea Stewart died on the 5th of July, aged sixty-two years. Her death was more from the effect of rheumatism than African fever. I have understood that she had had the rheumatism for twenty years.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES BROWN.

DR. J. W. LUGENBEELE,

Colonial Physician.

MONROVIA,

July 3, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—I had the pleasure of writing you by the "Lime Rock," in May last, in which I informed you of the safe arrival of that vessel in this port on the 6th of that month, and of the disposition I had made of the stores and emigrants by her. I hope ere this, you will have received my communications, and that my proceedings, as detailed therein, will meet your approbation.

On Saturday morning, the 25th of May, I landed at this place, from the "Lime Rock," and she proceeded on her voyage home.

I would be doing injustice to my feelings, did I not mention to you, the kind and gentlemanly treatment I received at the hands of Captain Auld. He did all in his power to make me comfortable, and to forward me in discharging his vessel.

The "Macedonian" arrived in our port from Teneriffe, on the afternoon of the 9th ult., and the next day, Commodore Perry sent on shore, your despatch of 8th March.

* * * * *

We have had our spirits buoyed up from the interest taken by your government in our behalf—the correspondence between your government and that of Britain, we have seen, and though we are distinctly made to understand that no immediate protection or support can be expected

from your government, nevertheless, the bare possibility that the title of the commonwealth of Liberia to jurisdiction over all the territory from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is good news, and we hope the day is near at hand, when this greatest of all difficulties, shall be amicably arranged—until it is, we will be in continual troubles with a set of unprincipled foreign traders.

Some few months ago, the "Porpoise" sent home the American brigantine "Uncas," under very suspicious circumstances. There can be no doubt but what her intention was to take from the coast a cargo of slaves. Still I am under the impression that your courts will acquit her. I am informed that a "bill" is before congress, making it criminal for vessels under the American flag, to sell goods at slave factories. If such a "bill" pass the houses, the slave traders will be much injured, as they get their principal supplies from vessels bearing the flag of your country.

Your squadron might remain on the coast *forever*, and never capture a cargo of slaves under the American flag. Your flag is used to protect the slavers from interruption from British vessels of war, while they are landing their slave cargoes, and when the slaves are put on board, they throw overboard or otherwise destroy the "stars and stripes," and depend upon the swiftness of their sailing, to escape capture by British men-of-war.

We have made at the colonial farm, 3,100 pounds of very good sugar, and 150 gallons molasses; we would have done better, if we had not to work to great disadvantage. I hope Governor Roberts will so inform you as to enable you to understand the many inconveniences under which we have to labor for want of force.

I still hope that your government will make an appropriation to the Society, for the purpose of enabling it to procure territory. Will congress not act on the report and suggestions of Mr. Kennedy? You may depend upon it, that if the lands between this and Cape Palmas remain unpurchased for another year, that they will go into the hands of others.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of the colonization cause, and health and happiness to yourself,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Society,

Washington City, D. C.

MONROVIA, *Sept. 9, 1844.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication of 13th June, per ship Virginia. This vessel anchored in our port on the 4th ultimo, with fifty-eight emigrants, in good health. For the present, these people will remain in Monrovia, owing to the want of house room up the river. About a third of their number is down with the fever. Dr. Lugenebeel will write and give you all the particulars of their condition, &c. As soon as the weather will permit of their being removed, they will be placed on their lands.

The cargo was landed in good order, but I have to regret not being able to raise money from the sale of it to send you by this vessel. This is our dullest season; we have very little intercourse in the rainy season with the natives, and our merchants do not risque their vessels out of the port this time of the year, consequently, very little trading will be done, until the rains are over. I shall try to make you a shipment as soon as circumstances will admit it. * * * * *

I made all haste to dispatch the ship, and succeeded in unloading her in ten days, notwithstanding there was a heavy surf for the best part of the time, without losing the value of a dollar. * * * * *

The emigrants received their goods and divided them to their satisfaction. If they take care of them, they will, in a pecuniary point of view, be far in advance of many, in getting up their houses. You may be assured that these people will be put on their farms as soon as the Doctor thinks they should be removed.

I am pleased to see you willing to assist us in having a saw-mill erected in the colony, and shall, as soon as I can find sufficient time, inquire and ascertain all the facts necessary to have so desirable an object accomplished, and give you a correct state-

ment of the result, at the earliest day.

* * * * *

I have been obliged to write this letter in much haste, and owing to the many calls that are hourly made on me, I am compelled to close it before I have said half what I intended.

We are blessed with peace and tranquility. Agriculture is flourishing, and the health of the colony is considered good.

Mr. Sheridan is dead. I have written to understand the state of his affairs. I shall write you more fully by the next vessel.

Wishing you health and prosperity,

I am your ob't servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Society,

Washington City, D. C.

The last Expedition for Liberia.

THE *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, sailed from Baltimore on the 18th Nov. carrying out emigrants both from Maryland, under the care of the Colonization Society of that State, and from other States, under the care of the American Colonization Society. The following very interesting statement of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the long and indefatigable friend, and highly successful agent of the Society, contains many particulars relating to the expedition, which will be received with pleasure by our friends. It will be seen that the large family liberated by Mr. Wilson, of Ky., composed a part of this expedition. His distinguished philanthropy has now become matter

of history. In a certain sense he may be said to have *executed his own will*. That is, he has done, while living, and under his own immediate superintendence, what most other persons leave to be performed after they are dead, and by the hands of others. Which is the happier course of the two? Which is likely to confer the most extensive blessings on the subjects of it? Which will be most surely and successfully executed? To answer these questions, none can need a second thought. Mr. Wilson, should his life be spared, and may heaven grant him many days yet, will see the people who have been the objects of his care and the ground of his deepest solitudes, rising to emi-

nence, usefulness, and enjoyment in the land of their fathers' sepulchres, a blessing to our colony and to Africa, and who can doubt that in the contemplation of those majestic results, there will spring up in his bosom emotions thrillingly delightful, to which they are utter strangers, who leave this important work of benevolence to be performed by their "last will and testament!"

The scene which took place at the final separation of those people from their great benefactor at the wharf in Baltimore, very forcibly reminds us of what we witnessed on the bank of the Mississippi opposite New Orleans, when the "Mariposa" set sail, bearing away the large company who had been trained for the purpose, and were then sent out by John McDonogh, Esq!

We take this occasion to tender our sincere thanks to our many friends who have contributed so liberally to aid in sending out these people. We are firm believers in the promise, that "the liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that waters shall also be watered again," and we have not a doubt that they will receive the fulfilment of it in their own sweet experience. May the time soon come when we shall have many instances like the present to record! Then shall the day of Liberia's glory have indeed dawned in its full splendor!

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1844.

To the Editor of the Colonization Herald:

DEAR SIR:—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Brig *Chippola*, chartered

to take out the annual expedition of the Maryland Colonization Society, sailed from Kerr's wharf, with a fair wind, in the presence of a considerable concourse of people. The emigrants went in fine spirits, joyously seeking a free home among their brethren in the Liberia colonies. I was happy to see a large proportion of colored people on the wharf as witnesses, and could not resist the conviction that they were deeply interested, and I hope also favorably.

Indeed, in spite of all reproach, and every effort made by its enemies, Liberia, in my opinion, is destined to hold out an irresistible attraction for the aspiring and enterprising and pious among the free colored population of the U. S. The tide of emigration will set toward that rising Republic with increasing force.

The Kentucky emigrants, or at least twenty-one of them, made up a part of the sixty emigrants on board this vessel. As they were brought on at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and the expense of their passage and settlement borne by it, you will perhaps be interested in a brief account of my journey to Kentucky after them.

From the day when a resolution was passed by our board of managers authorizing me to send them out this fall, there was only the brief space of one month allowed for them to embark, and from the extreme haste thus rendered necessary, little time was allowed me to make appeals for aid or even to call upon many who would willingly have united in so interesting an enterprise.

I left Philadelphia, Oct. 15th, and after a delay of only one night in Baltimore, to contract for the terms of their passage, pressed forward to Kentucky, riding day and night in the stages to arrive at Cincinnati, Saturday the 19th. Here I remained until Tuesday, and received a considerable sum in aid of Mr. Wilson's people.

Dr. Wilson of the First Presbyterian church, kindly allowed a collection, which owing to the severe rain was obtained from a small audience, and not a fair index of the liberality of his congregation.

In the absence of the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Cleveland,) I was allowed to lecture there Monday evening, and was fortunate in obtaining the welcome, though unexpected, aid of Professor Drake, so well known as a philanthropist and man of science.

He made a most interesting address after my lecture was concluded, and especially seasonable, as removing a principal objection in many minds to our plan—viz: the apprehension of excessive mortality among emigrants. Dr. Drake and Mr. Rankin were appointed a committee to solicit aid for our object, and in furtherance of their duties, a second meeting was held in the same church, when Dr. Drake gave an extended view of the effect of climate upon the negro race in this country—a subject which for two seasons he has visited the southwestern part of our country to investigate, and the conclusion of which was that Liberia, in his opinion, was not only far preferable to Canada or our northern states, as a home for the man of color, but even a safer abode than Mississippi.

This lecture I have requested for publication in the *Colonization Herald*, and hope soon to obtain. By the agency of that committee, I received for our object \$127.

Leaving Cincinnati, Tuesday, I proceeded via Louisville direct to Mr. Wilson's plantation, and arrived Wednesday afternoon.

Here was a scene of mutual astonishment and surprise. Nearly three weeks before my arrival, I had written two letters to Mr. W., to apprise him of our purposes and request him to have all things ready, if

possible, on my arrival, neither of which had been received. No preparations had been made, and at first it seemed impossible in the short space of one week to get them ready.

"Where there is a will, there is a way," saith the old proverb. After a night's meditation and consultation, the decision was made that they should be ready and sent down to Louisville by the following Wednesday, and it was accomplished.

In the meantime I returned to Louisville to engage a passage for them, and if practicable, get some pecuniary assistance.

The political excitement and very wet weather combined to prevent much success. A committee of gentlemen was appointed to make our appeal for aid, through whose efforts, I obtained about \$120.

A meeting was called in Dr. Breckenridge's church, on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Wilson and his people had arrived, at which a most interesting incident occurred.

Among the emigrants were ten brothers and sisters, the children of old Rachel, who had last summer decided not to go. When, however, the time for a final decision came, she concluded to go with her children, and had come on for that purpose. Her husband, an old man named Reuben, who belonged to one of Mr. Wilson's neighbors, was allowed to accompany the family to Louisville and bid them adieu.

His master, however, sent a letter offering to let him go for \$100. It seemed hard to separate the old man from his family, his wife and children and grand children—and a statement of the facts was made to the meeting. All eyes were on the old man as he arose when Dr. Breckenridge inquired if he desired to go with his family. His answer was, "Yes sir, I would do anything to go with them."

A proposition having been made,

to open a subscription for his freedom, the President's table was soon crowded and old Reuben was free. He is now duly glorifying God for the liberality of those who secured for him the boon of liberty. It was an act, I doubt not, approved in heaven—and the actors in which will not regret it on a dying bed.

Our purpose was to leave Louisville Thursday morning, in the steam-boat for Pittsburg, but at the moment of embarkation, it was discovered that an application had been made for a bill of injunction to prevent their departure.

Here was another difficulty, which at first seemed to threaten an entire failure. It however failed, the application was refused, and after only a day's delay, we were enabled to start Friday morning, in the mail boat for Cincinnati.

The hour of separation had come, and some who came to bid their fellow-servants adieu, parted with heavy hearts.

Several left husbands or wives behind, perhaps forever. Two of these cases were of deep interest: Jordan belongs to an estate near Mr. Wilson's farm, and had come down to bid his wife and two children adieu—application had been made to know if he could be redeemed, and an absolute refusal was given. When asked if he wished his wife and children to stay, he replied, "no, if they can be free let them go." Still their separation was sorrowful, and after having come all the way to Baltimore and put their clothes on board the vessel, his wife having been discouraged, decided to return to Kentucky.

Peter belongs to a gentleman who lives out of Shelby county, and has been hired by Mr. Wilson for some time at \$175 a year. He is a valuable blacksmith. He could scarcely speak, so affected was he at the pros-

pect of the departure of his wife and children. I felt deeply interested for him, and promised his wife to make an effort in his behalf. His owner had sent me a letter valuing him at \$1,000, but offering to let him go for \$600. Mr. Wilson expressed it as his opinion, that if Peter had his time, in two years he could earn enough to pay for his freedom, and he possessed the means, without hesitation I would have advanced it for him. I wish some friend of Liberia who could spare \$600 for two years, would advance it for him and let him earn his liberty, and follow his family to their home in Africa.

James, a most excellent member of Mr. Wilson's family, after packing his clothing and getting them on board, found the sacrifice too great, and chose to remain in bondage rather than leave his wife and children behind.

One cannot but admire such motives, while the necessity which demands the sacrifice of liberty or affection may be lamented. I understood that the owner of James' wife had offered to let her go for \$500, but would not let their two children go on any terms.

But, not to dwell on particulars any longer, we left Louisville Friday morning, Nov. 1st, and arrived by the Ohio at Wheeling, Wednesday morning following.

At Wheeling I received advices from Pittsburg, which rendered it advisable to take them to Baltimore via Cumberland, instead of the Pennsylvania canal, as I had originally intended, and finding an empty wagon leaving that morning; a contract was made to take them to Cumberland in four days, and, without any serious accident, they arrived on Saturday night within five miles of that place, and came in Sabbath morning.

By the liberality of the citizens of

Cumberland, they were kept there until Wednesday morning, lodging in the school-house, and bountifully supplied with provisions without expense to the Society. The kindness of the pastor of the M. E. Church was especially conspicuous, and if the satisfaction of good done, or the blessings of the poor are to be prized, they are his.

Even from the vessel, the emigrants sent him, by their late master, messages of gratitude for his attention to them.

By an application to the gentlemanly superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, the emigrants were brought down in the cars at less than half the rate of ordinary passengers, and thus a saving of nearly \$100 made to our Society.

Besides the provisions purchased by us for the support of these emigrants in Liberia for six months, they have received a large outfit from their former owner, of clothing, hardware, dry goods, &c., and more than one hundred dollars in cash.

While thus delayed, one of the females, Eliza, the mother of two children, before mentioned as Jordan's wife, decided not to proceed. Her master offered to leave her in Maryland until another vessel should go, but she refused, and at Mr. Wilson's expense she and her two children have returned to Kentucky.

Her decision, as in the case of others who refused to go, was a disappointment, and augmented the expenses of the expedition *per capita*, as only twenty-one emigrants actu-

ally sailed, while he had made the contracts and necessary provision for twenty-seven. These changes are, however, incident to our work, and without murmuring at them we are disposed to rejoice that so many finally embarked with cheerful spirits for their new home.

The final separation of these interesting emigrants from their kind benefactor and former owner, exhibited a strength of mutual attachment and a depth of sorrow honorable alike to both, and affording a striking commentary upon the pictures of wrong, and tyranny, and injustice, so often spread before the people of the north as a necessary constituent of slavery and slave-holding. No one, I think, could have witnessed this scene without a deep conviction of the injustice of such views, indiscriminately applied. Confidence and affection, such as these emigrants manifested towards their former master, could be the result of no other than the most humane and benevolent treatment, and would doubtless favorably contrast with the state of feeling between the members of many northern families, in whose language and thoughts, nothing but words of detestation towards every slave-holder is heard.

If the insertion of this article in the Herald can be of service to the cause, please use it, with full liberty to prune or abbreviate at pleasure.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. PINNEY,

Agent P. C. S.

The Colony of Liberia.

THE following is the conclusion of the article commenced in a former number of our paper. It has just reached us in the May number of the Liberia Herald. It is written by the

Editor of that paper, and does credit alike to his head and his heart. We commend it to a careful perusal. It will more than repay the reader :

The colony has now been settled

twenty-two years. In December of 1822, when the whole country was combined against it, thirty-five souls, including six native youths, was the sum total of its available force. Under the guidance of a beneficent Providence, it rode out the gale of that stormy year, and by its own energy, seconded by the timely British mediation, it composed the elements of a desolative discord, and arranged stipulations which have prevented the recurrence of those violent scenes.

The colony was then limited to the heights on which Monrovia now stands; but freed from the anxiety always attendant upon apprehension of war, and receiving continually assurances of firm friendship on the part of the natives, the colonists began to extend their acquaintance with the country. As their numbers gradually increased by fresh importations, they found an enlargement of territory absolutely necessary to the operations of agriculture and husbandry. They found no difficulty in obtaining land, but having no ambition of territorial aggrandizement, they limited their purchases to actual necessities.

The first line of extension ran up the St. Pauls river. Here they formed agricultural settlements. Negotiations were shortly afterwards opened for Cape Mount, where a school for native youths, taught by a colonist, had been some time in successful operation. The high road to the interior, the nursery of victims for the slave market at Gallinas, winds its way through this region. It was also the theatre of continual war, excited by the demand for slaves which at that time was very great. Apprehensive that an American settlement amongst them might prejudice this traffic, and most probably assured that it would do so, by the slavers scattered through the country collecting their cargoes, the natives refused

to sell at that time, but guarantied to the colony a small plat of land for a school, agreed to furnish the necessary buildings for the purpose, and pledged the power of the country to its protection. The extremely unsettled state of the country rendering the object impracticable, it was for the time abandoned.

The colonists now felt, in its deadliest force, the blighting influence of the slave trade. It raged on every side. Heralded by conflagration and murder, the whole country was in a state of consternation; and, as if safety consisted only in absolute solitude, each one appeared anxious to kidnap all others! While clouds of murky smoke ascended from smouldering fires, while the heavens rang with the shrieks of mangled victims, the slave ship might be seen hovering near the land ready to harter for those who should fall alive into the hands of the conqueror, or to receive them in payment for debts already contracted. All lawful trade was suspended, and agriculture entirely neglected, and the whole attention of the natives was absorbed in pursuing and eluding pursuit. It appeared that the utter extinction of the tribes involved was at hand. The colonial authorities resolved upon an effort to arrest the progress of this disorder and to compose the natives to peace. While the land was in possession of the natives, the idea of force could not be entertained. Mediation was proffered, and treaties formed, in which, by mutual consent, a prominent article always appeared condemnatory of the slave trade. The most effectual method was to get possession of the land and by this means the right to put down the trade by force. This method was adopted, and the colonial territory was extended by purchase exactly in proportion to its increase in means to exercise over it a salutary control. Never for a moment was it

intended nor even wished, that the natives should remove from the land they thus conveyed away. Invariably they were earnestly solicited to remain, to enroll themselves as citizens of the colony, and urged to adopt the manners and customs of colonists. It has been the steady policy of the Society at home and of the colonial authorities here, as a means of rapidly advancing the colony and of improving the natives, to incorporate them with the Americans. The measure has had a most gratifying effect. Thousands of natives are now residing in the territory of the colony. Many have come from distant tribes induced by the security enjoyed here, which they in vain sought beyond the jurisdiction of the colony. Others, although they have conveyed away the sovereignty over the land, yet remain near the graves of their fathers, content to conform to the mild regulations imposed, while they enjoy all the privileges they could wish. The slave trade has ceased, and they are in peace.

The territory claimed by the colony extends from Cape Mount on the north to Cape Palmas on the south. Actual purchase has not been made of the whole extent of this line, but of many of the intermediate points; while of others, grants of lease have been obtained, and of others still, the natives have engaged to make no conveyance except to the colony. It is exceedingly desirable that this territory should be under the control and jurisdiction of the colony, and it would long ago have been purchased but for the petty jealousy and low intrigue of foreign traders. While the territory is thus cut up and divided by intermediate hordes of sovereign savages, indulging, unrestrained, in all the excess of barbarian liberty, the moral energies of the colony must be deplorably crippled, and at no distant period its growth permanently

arrested. The moral influence of the colony over the natives in its own territory will be enervated, while in these independent communities within its bosom, no system or enterprise could be suppressed, however disastrous, that the cupidity and avarice of others might encourage.

Should the colony be permitted to obtain the control of this territory, a measure demanded by every consideration of humanity and philanthropy—and which nothing but foreign interference will prevent—no interest will be prejudiced by it except such as is stigmatised by all civilized nations. The ports of the colony are, and it is to its interest to keep them, open to the vessels of all nations on an equal footing. It excludes only such as are known to be engaged in trade for slaves. Past experience shows that the amount of legal trade in any given territory is inversely as the slave trade. Wherever the demand for slaves is great, there the supply of all other articles of commerce is meagre. It is the direst of curses—it steals the heart of man and clenches the hand of nature. Slaves are procured more by predatory incursions than by purchase, and the demand is met only by a state of alarm and ambuscade that leaves no room for attention to any other pursuit.

By closing the line of coast referred to, against this traffic, which can only be done by actual possession, the great incentive to continual hostility would be precluded, friendly relations would be entered into and maintained, agriculture would flourish—the arts of civilized life could be introduced—the articles of commerce would rapidly increase, and the native ear now closed by an infatuating traffic, would be open to the instructions of civilization. That this is not merely a picture of what is rather wished than can be rationally predicted, is, we think, susceptible of

moral proof. We judge of the future by the past. These results have followed wherever the influence of the colony has been exerted. Voluntary native residents amongst us parade in our military ranks, vote at our elections, and bow with us in our temples before the feet of our common Parent. This is the last aim of the colony, the high elevation to which it aspires. Not to dispossess the natives of their land and drive them to die barbarians in the forest, but to guide them by a salutary control, and instruct them in the arts of peace—to pour into their ear the lessons of civilization and christianity, to incorporate them into our political and social body that they may be one with us. But should the colony be astricted, should the barriers which law and order would erect against the operations of lawless traders on the one hand, and of the constant feuds and heathenish practices of the natives on the other, this most desirable consummation for which so many lives have been sacrificed and so much treasure expended in vain, will be pushed back to an indefinite period, our colony will languish and our hopes expire.

It is worthy of remark that the gigantic scheme proposed by Mr. Buxton, is precisely the scheme of this colony with only inconsiderable modifications. It is not ours to say why it sustained a defeat when commenced on the Niger, under such imposing auspices. It is sufficient that all the elements of good to Africa which philanthropy beheld in that scheme, are found in this, arranged and combined and ready for enlarged and efficient operation. Never was there a better occasion for the display of disinterested benevolence and philanthropy than this colony presents. It is emphatically the cause of mankind, and to the sympathies of human kind it appeals. It can never be sufficient-

ly regretted that the agricultural interests of the colony have been suffered to languish—in fact to be almost totally neglected. Although the soil offers to the cultivator the richest reward for his industry, yet the productions have never equalled the consumption. The attention of those who have pretended to cultivate, has been directed almost exclusively to the commonest articles of tropical produce; while coffee, cotton and sugar, have been neglected as demanding too large a share of time and money. These articles are pointed out to us by nature as the great staples of commerce. Coffee and cotton, although growing spontaneously in the forests, require a larger amount of capital to make them important as articles of commerce than the colonists have possessed. The land is in the primitive wildness of nature. The forests of ages rest upon it. These are to be cleared away—the soil prepared, and the seed to be sown. This demands an amount of labor and money which none have been able to command. Enough however has been accomplished to cherish the hope, that, at no distant day, the colony will be able to offer these productions in return for productions of other countries, and the earlier the attention of the natives be drawn to this subject, the sooner this hope will be realized. Sugar making is now in successful operation at the Society's farm on the Stockton. The article produced this year is of a superior quality, equal to any of the West India, that we have seen. Admitting, however, that we have exported no coffee, nor cotton, nor sugar, we shall hardly be branded as peculiarly worthless, seeing the same may be written of so many other colonies on the coast settled long anterior to this, and favored with advantages which we have never possessed.

Great efforts we learn are being made by traders at the leeward, to prejudice the natives against the colonists; in some instances, they have so far succeeded, that the natives have declared they wish no communication with us. Should they incite them to aggression on the persons and property of the colonists, which is evidently their aim, the consequence may be disastrous to the property of the movers of the mischief. It should be borne in mind that the natives know no friends in a time of war. The property of all is alike booty.

In the present number, our readers will find the diplomatic correspondence between the government of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the character and jurisdiction of this colony. Although the colony is deeply interested in this discussion, and will be immensely affected for good or evil in which ever way the question shall be decided, yet we are happy that it is now brought before the world, as no time can be more proper for it, than the present. In discussing this matter, it would seem important to attend to its peculiar features, lest in viewing the subject in the light in which similar questions, when agitated between nations, are regarded, an error fatal to us be made. The question is not whether a community already possessing sufficient territory for a "healthful existence," shall be allowed to extend the line of its boundary—nor whether a country moved only by a greedy ambition, shall grasp a point where it can effect no object of general good to the human family, and which the equal interest of all requires to be maintained free and unappropriated, but whether this colony planted by Christian philanthropy, with the highest and holiest

of purposes, shall be allowed any longer to have an existence. The question involves nothing less than the existence of the colony. If it be ascribed to its original limits, all its former efforts will have been in vain. It must languish and drop a helpless abortion. Nor will it be of avail to extend its purchases along the coast, if within this line, there be intervening communities independent of its control, seeing the most salutary regulations—those which its very existence may require to be enforced, may, through these exempted points, be sadly weakened, and set at naught.

In whatever light the question is viewed, it teems with interest to us, and as its decision must be pronounced at some time, the present *seems as good as any other*. Our fate depends upon it; but if we should be driven hence, where shall we go? As it is in the power of neither our hand nor tongue to plead for us, may we not trust to our former circumstances and our present helplessness, to afford argument?

Now that the question is agitated, would it be improper for us to send a deputation to Europe and America, to ask a recognition of the colony? We are not aware of all the qualifications that entitle a people to such consideration. If regard be had to power, in the ordinary acceptance of the term—or to population and territorial extent, of course we have no claim. But if (and it seems more consonant with certain fundamental principles,) regard is had to the amount of good to be effected—to the aggregate amount of evil and wretchedness to be prevented, then we may be permitted to plead. We throw out this by way of suggestion, in order to engage the attention of some of our more sapient friends.

Colonization and Missions.

"A HISTORICAL EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN WESTERN AFRICA, AS FORMED BY PAGANISM AND MUHAMMEDANISM, SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE AND PIRACY, AND OF THE REMEDIAL INFLUENCE OF COLONIZATION AND MISSIONS."

Such is the title of a pamphlet written by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and published by the board of managers of that society. The author, first, shows by an appeal to history, the inexpressibly wretched condition of Africa, under the horrid influences which prevailed over it, until its rescue was attempted through missionary labors. Whilst contemplating this part of the history of that unhappy country, it is as though we looked upon a land, on which, in rapid succession, were pouring the seven Apocalyptic vials of wrath. Poor Africa! It was not enough that the unbroken darkness, and uncontrolled depravity, and degrading superstition of Paganism, should ravage all that might have been fair in her moral aspect, and overwhelm her in wickedness and misery; but Muhammedanism must add its delusions and cruelties, and slavery its chains and oppressions, and the slave trade and piracy their rapines and murders. The representation which the historian gives of the state of Africa is inconceivably dreadful. Curses seem to have fallen on her sons, darker far than their

own sable complexion. The millions of her population are presented before us, sunk to the very lowest state of ignorance and iniquity, tormenting, killing, enslaving each other, and enduring similar evils from almost all the nations of the earth.

Found in such a deplorable condition, the author next informs us that Christian missions were employed for their deliverance. He gives us an account of all that was done of this kind; but the whole is a history of successive and total failures. No doubt, here, as elsewhere, missions have in them elements of power sufficient to accomplish their end, but here that inherent power could not develop itself. The missionaries were speedily and universally driven from the land, either by the fatality of the climate, or the wickedness of the inhabitants. Hence, all efforts of this kind were fruitless, and had to be abandoned.

After the account of the failure of missions, the author tells us of the trial of the scheme of colonization, and its effects so far as yet produced. Through its simple instrumentality, though yet but feebly used, we are told that all the peculiar forms of evil under which Africa was perishing, have been successfully combated; and all that good which she needs for her salvation introduced. Superstition and slavery, and the slave trade and piracy, have been banished wherever the system of colonization

has operated, and civilization and its attendant benefits have been substituted, and Christian missions being protected, Christianity has shown its power to save. All this is *history*. Theory, so often delusive, is laid aside, while the whole appeal is made to facts, "stubborn facts."

The perusal of this pamphlet will afford both pleasure and confidence to the friends of colonization, and must stimulate, one would suppose, those who have hitherto been indifferent to this great subject, and stop the mouths of gainsayers. The argument in favor of African colonization, deducible from the facts collected and spread out before us, is incontestible. Three truths seem to be established, upon which the argument may be firmly based. They are the following:

First, The colonization of Africa by people of color is the only apparent means of her salvation.

Second, As an *experiment*, having this end in view, colonization has succeeded.

Third, It may, therefore, be relied on, under God, to accomplish fully this end.

In regard to the first truth, it becomes manifest from the failure of missions when tried alone. These could not succeed, because the climate is fatal to the white race, and because the inhabitants would either kill or expel the missionaries. In such a case, the country becomes inaccessible except to persons of the colored race, (who can, as is well

known, endure the climate,) and in such a number as to afford to themselves a protection against the inhabitants—that is, inaccessible except to a *colony of colored persons*. In such a colony, therefore, must remain the only hope of benefiting Africa. The angel of death meets the *white man* on the shores of Africa, and Providence thus seems to have forbidden *his* intrusion there, even for good and holy purposes. And the *colored man*, if in safety *he* would abide there, must not go single-handed and unprotected. Slavery, or death by violence, in such a case would be his doom. As in the natural wastes of Arabia's desert, the traveller who would live may not face the dangers of a pilgrimage alone, but must join the caravan; so in the more dreadful moral wastes of Africa's shores, may not even the black man venture to be found, but as one of a protecting colony. Hence, while other lands may be approached and blessed by other methods, the only hope for Africa appears to be in colonization by persons of color. This is the only star of promise which appears to kindle its light on her dark horizon. It is the only apparent means of her salvation.

We rejoice, therefore, that the second truth finds such strong confirmation in the pages of Mr. Tracy's pamphlet, viz: That as an *experiment*, having the salvation of Africa in view, colonization has succeeded. The facts which are narrated, prove that colonies can be, and have been

established in Africa, and that wherever they are established, they meet and overcome all the peculiar evils under which the African race are suffering such horrid things, and they introduce every means which need be employed for its salvation. The experiment has been tried, and has succeeded. Slavery, and the slave trade, and piracy, have ceased wherever the influence of a colony has been felt; and laws and civilization have been introduced; and missions are protected, and thus Christianity exerts its blessed power. As in the land of Egypt, of old, darkness and the plagues desolated all its borders, save only where Israel dwelt, and there was light and mercy; so moral darkness and plagues curse all Africa's coast, save only where the colonist abides, and there blessings abound. No candid person, we are persuaded, can compare the state of the colonies and their immediate neighborhood, with that of the rest of Africa, and not be convinced that colonization has proven a successful experiment wherever, and to whatever extent it has been employed.

Hence, we consider, also, the third truth which we have mentioned as brought to light and established by Mr. Tracy, viz: That colonization may be relied on, under God, to accomplish the whole work of Africa's salvation. When we speak of colonization, it is meant of course to include, also, all other instrumentalities and influences which it originates or protects, or sends forth. Thus it

gives origin to Christian education and missions where they could not otherwise exist, and to many other beneficial influences; and for this reason, they may all be viewed as elements of power embraced in the work of colonization. So understood, we may rely upon this work, under God, to save Africa.

But here the objection may be made, that, although colonization has done much, yet it has effected but a very small part of the whole, and, hence, even admitting that all that is stated is true, yet it is presumptuous to look to it to accomplish all. It has recovered some moral waste spots, but shall the *whole* wilderness and every solitary place be glad for it, and *all* the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose? It has blessed some individuals, or even tribes, but can it bring forth the *whole race* with salvation; shall *all* by it "obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing flee away?" It is a different thing to save a small district with its inhabitants, and to rescue a whole continent with its teeming millions. All this is true, but it does not overthrow what has been said. It requires the same instrumentality, only increased in power, which commenced the work of Africa's redemption, to complete that noble work.

Now, as colonization has commenced it, why may it not be made to complete it? And, besides, it is not the time, *now*, to say what it cannot do. A mere experiment has been made, a feeble one too, as yet, and it

has proven amply successful. Who *now* shall say what power may appear in this simple means, as more wisdom shall be gained through experience in employing it, and more strength through the enlargement of the field of its operation. It is generally a mark of folly, as all history shows, to say to what end a small beginning may not reach, or to what a feeble, but successful experiment, may lead. Sometimes in the arm of the weakest infant there are the beginnings of a giant's strength, yet to be developed, and he is silly who judges of its power by present appearances. Sometimes in an instrumentality for good or evil, which is but just budding forth its strength, there sleep the seeds which shall germinate to an inconceivable extent.

For illustration, let us suppose a case, which may have occurred. Suppose an incredulous spectator, standing on the banks of the Hudson, watching the first steamer which ever disturbed her waters, should strain his vision after it, as it slowly struggled against the wind and waves. He might be convinced that the experiment was triumphant, and yet he would hardly believe that it would lead to the wonderful results of which we know. On a smooth current, and for a short distance, he might believe the steamboat could "drag its slow length along," but he would ridicule the idea that it would in future days overcome all obstacles, dash aside the Atlantic billows, cross every ocean, and, leaving the white sail far in the

wake, would almost outstrip the wind itself in speed. Yet such have been the wonders performed by that which at first could scarcely toil along through its tedious voyage. Like the spectator on the banks of the Hudson, beholding the boat, we look upon colonization. It is being tried, it is succeeding, it has triumphed through toil and difficulty. The experiment is complete, and now who shall say what may not yet be the results? Let errors be corrected when discovered, and increased power be used, and who may say that Africa shall not be saved through colonization? Is it visionary to expect this? Is it not rational to anticipate this glorious result? We cannot but persuade ourselves that every unprejudiced mind must perceive that it is, and every benevolent heart must rejoice for the brightening prospects which colonization (and it only) opens for a lost continent. At least we may rely upon it, under God, to accomplish the whole work so far, that we may confidently give to it all the support which it needs to render it as powerful as it can possibly be made. It will be time to doubt its efficiency, only when we see it begin to fail. But that, perchance, may not be until "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands" in the joy of deliverance and salvation.

And, now, is it too much to say, that, from the facts recorded in Mr. Tracy's pamphlet, an incontestible argument is deducible in favor of African colonization? It will be perceived, also, the argument is one

which cannot be touched by the objections which are sometimes made against colonization, that its bearing upon slavery in this country is bad. Even admitting this to be so, still shall we blot out the only hope of Africa, and delay the redemption of her miserable sons lest some *incidental* evils may be occasioned to a portion of her exiles in this country? No, we fearlessly meet the objecting abolitionist on this ground, and, ceasing to combat his opinions, we ask him to aid us in saving the millions of the race he loves so much, who are perishing in their own land. We shall ask his aid, too, even if (as he may say, though we believe it not,) the slave holder may take occasion through our good and benevolent work to tighten somewhat the chains of his slave. In one word, we think that Mr. Tracy's history places colonization in one single light, that is, as it influences Africa, in which none but a dark and prejudiced mind, or a malicious heart can perceive it, to be aught else than one of the *noblest and most benevolent works of the present or perhaps any century.*

We, therefore, ask each of our readers to procure the pamphlet for himself, if possible, and read, and weigh its facts, and then to give to this noble work all the co-operation which such facts call for. But, lest any may not be able to get the pamphlet, it is intended to publish part or the whole of it in successive numbers of the *Repository*. We earnestly invite attention on the part of our readers to

it, as it may appear in our columns, and we appeal through this publication to each and every one of them who claims the name of Christian, or philanthropist, or lover of the African race, to come to our aid with renewed vigor and diligence and enlarged beneficence, that we may together seek the salvation of the most wretched and degraded portion of our earth—the deliverance of a ruined continent—the salvation of Africa.

PART I.

The question stated.—Proceedings of Missionary Boards and Colonial Governments.—Charges against the Government of American Colonies at an end.—Charges against the Moral Influence of the Colonists as Individuals, and mode of meeting them.

“If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast and unnumbered tribes yet obscure in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities; the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benevolent enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence.”

Such was the language addressed by the American Colonization Society to the Congress of the United States, in a memorial presented two weeks after the formation of the Society. To the hope which these

words express, we are indebted for a large and valuable part of countenance and aid which we have received. For some years past, however, this hope has been pronounced a delusion. Men who strenuously contend that the colored people of this country are fit for social equality and intercourse with our white population, assert, not very consistently, that when settled in Africa, they corrupt the morals of the idolatrous natives, and actually impede the progress of civilization and Christianity.

These assertions have had the greater influence, because they have been thought to be corroborated by the representations of American missionaries, laboring for the conversion of the heathen in and around the colonial possessions. These missionaries, it is said, represent the colonies, or the colonists, or something connected with colonization, as serious obstacles to the success of their labors. In this way, some of our former friends have been led to disbelieve, and still greater numbers to doubt, the utility of our labors. The interests of the Society, therefore, and of the colony, and of Africa, and of Christianity, demand an investigation of the subject.

It would be easier to meet these charges, if we could ascertain exactly what they are. But this has hitherto proved impracticable. Common fame has reported, that the missionaries of the American, the Presbyterian, and the Protestant Episcopal Boards at Cape Palmas, united,

some time in 1842, in joint representation of their respective Boards, containing serious charges of the nature above mentioned.* It was reported, also, that this document was confidential; and that, for this reason, and especially as three Boards and their missionaries were interested in it, no one Board had a right to divulge its contents. As this was said to be the principal document on the subject, and to contain the substance of all the rest, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at an early date, applied to the Secretaries of those three Boards for a copy, or at least for a perusal of it; but the request was not granted. We do not charge this refusal upon the Secretaries as a fault, or even as a mistake. We only mention it as the occasion of a serious inconvenience to us. It has also been reported, that about the same time, a certain pastor received a letter from one of those missionaries, which was confidential in this sense—that it might be circulated from hand to hand, and used in various ways to our prejudice, but must not be printed nor copied. This report of its character, of course, precluded any application for a copy.

Now, how can any man answer a report, that some or all of several very respectable persons three thousand miles off, have said something to his disadvantage? A man may be seriously injured by such a report; but in ordinary cases, he must bear the injury as best he may, and “live down” its influence if he can. In order to reply, he needs to know

* Some have received the erroneous impression, that all the American missionaries in Liberia united in this representation. In fact, no missionary in any part of Liberia proper,—that is, none in any place under the care of the American Colonization Society,—had any concern in it, or any knowledge of it. The nearest station occupied by any of its reputed signers, was ninety miles beyond the southernmost set-

tlement of Liberia proper. Some of them had spent a few days at Monrovia as visitors; but for their knowledge of any settlement except Cape Palmas, they were almost wholly dependent on hearsay. Their representations concerning the other settlements, if they made any, are therefore of little value, and no official action has been founded on them.

authentically who his accusers are, and what things they testify against him.

Let us see, however, whether industry and a good cause may not extricate us, even from a difficulty like this. We may learn something of the grounds of complaint, from the proceedings of the Boards of Missions; and we may learn from common fame, what common fame has led people to suspect. From all that we have heard, the complaints appear to be of two classes; those which relate to the action of the colonial governments, and those which relate to the influence of the colonists as individuals. We will consider them in their order.

Several years since, there was a controversy between the colonial government of Liberia and the superintendent of the Methodist Mission there, growing out of a dispute concerning duties on goods, imported by the superintendent for the purpose of trade. But that whole matter was soon settled. Another superintendent was sent out; and since his death, the first has gone back, with express instructions to avoid his former errors. It is not known that the government of Liberia has ever had any other collision with any missionary, or missionary society.

It appears from the report of the American Board for 1842, that the missionaries complained, and, as the Board thought, with reason, of several laws of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, where the mission was located. It has been understood, that the other Boards which had missions there, entertained substantially the same views of those laws.

To this it is a sufficient reply, that we have nothing to do with Cape Palmas. The colony there is a distinct colony, with a government of its own. It was planted, and is sustained, by the Maryland Colonization

Society, which is not a branch of the American, nor auxiliary to it, nor any way connected with it or under its influence. To bring a charge against our colony on account of the laws of Cape Palmas, is as unjust as it would be to blame the government of England for the laws of France. But this difficulty, too, has been settled. A few words will explain its origin and its termination. It was from the beginning, the policy of that colony, as of ours, not to exterminate or expel the natives, but to amalgamate them and the colonists into one people. The missions at Cape Palmas, however, were commenced as missions to the heathen natives, and not to the colonists. They therefore had a tendency to raise up a native interest, distinct from that of the colonists; to keep the two classes separate, and make them rivals to each other, instead of uniting them as one people. In this respect, the policy of the missions was in direct conflict with that of the colony; and this was the true source of the conflict of opinion and feeling. The case may be better understood, by viewing it in contrast with the Methodist mission in Liberia. That mission is not sent to the heathen exclusively, but to all the inhabitants of the territory on which they labor. Of course, all who come under its influence, colonist or natives, are drawn to the same religious meetings; all are gathered into the same churches; or, if children, brought into the same schools. The whole influence of the mission goes to make natives and colonists one people, and thus coincides with the policy of the colony. The contrary policy at Cape Palmas naturally led to alienation of feeling, and to acts of both the government and the missionaries, which were mutually unpleasant, and some of which appear to have been unjustifiable. The mission of the American Board

was removed, for this and other reasons, to the Gaboon river; and that of the Presbyterian Board to Settra Kroo, in Liberia proper. That of the Episcopal Board was continued and strengthened, and has made peace by avoiding the original cause of dissension. The report of that board for the year 1844, says:—"The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas during the past year appear to have been of a friendly character; and as the desire of the latter to promote, so far as in them lies, the moral and religious interests of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacles to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed." This is a very explicit statement, not only of the fact, that in the judgment of the Episcopal Board, no such "obstacles" *now* exist, or are expected to exist hereafter, but of the change which has led to their removal.

At present, therefore, the government of Cape Palmas, as well as that of Liberia, stands unaccused and unsuspected of any hostile bearing upon the cause of missions.

The charge against the influence of individual colonists is less easily ascertained, and therefore less easily met; but by a somewhat diligent inquiry, we believe that we know, very nearly, the substance of it. According to our best information, it is not denied that a larger proportion of the colonists are communicants in Protestant churches, than in almost any other community in the world; nor is it pretended that Sabbath-breaking, profaneness, or intemperance are very prevalent. It is said, however, that most of their religion is mere animal excitement; that many of the communicants are self-deceived, or hypocrites; that cases of church discipline for immorality are numerous; that many of the colo-

nists are lazy and improvident; that some make hard bargains with the natives; that many of them feel no interest in the conversion or improvement of the native population; that they neglect the instruction of hired laborers from native families; that, by the practice of various immoralities, they bring reproach upon Christianity; and finally, that their children are more difficult to manage in school, than the children of the natives.

Now, to a certain extent, all this is doubtless true. The world never saw, and probably never will see, a Christian community so pure, that such complaints against it would be wholly false. That professors of religion hinder the conversion of sinners, by not living as they ought, is a standing topic of remark at prayer meetings, all over New England; and who doubts that, in a certain sense, there is some truth in it? Much more may we expect it to be true among a people whose opportunities for improvement have been no better than the Liberians have enjoyed. We readily concede, that these complaints have too much foundation in facts.

But who, that understands Africa, would, on this account, pronounce the colony a hindrance to the progress of Christian piety, morality and civilization? It cannot be, that those who make such objections, or those who yield to them, know what that part of the world was, before the influence of the colony was felt there. Let that be once understood, and the thought that a colony of free colored people from this country *could* demoralize the natives, or render the work of missions among them more difficult, will be effectually banished. Let us inquire, then, what Western Africa was, when first known to Europeans; what influences have since been operating there; what effects

those influences are known to have produced; what was the character of the country when the colony was first planted; and what changes have resulted from its existence.

In pursuing this inquiry, we must gather our facts from the whole coast of Upper Guinea, extending from the mouth of the Senegal to the Bight of Benin; for, with partial exceptions among the Muhammedan tribes near the Senegal, the people are substantially one; the same in their physi-

cal character, their government, their social condition, their superstitions, manners, and morals; and the same influences have been at work among them all. In the middle portion, extending from Sierra Leone to Elmina, and including Liberia, this identity of original character and modifying influence is most complete, and illustrations taken from any part of it, are commonly applicable to the whole. The correctness of these remarks will be more manifest as we proceed.

(To be continued.)

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

Seventh Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Colonization Society.

TRENTON, Nov. 18th, 1844.

On Tuesday evening last, (the 12th,) the seventh annual meeting of the N. J. State Colonization Society, was held in this place at the Town Hall. Chief Justice Hornblower, the President of the society, took the chair, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Trenton, Joseph P. Bradley was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The minutes of the last meeting being disposed of, the President called on the board of managers for their report, which was presented and read.

[The report will be given hereafter.]

On motion of Wm. Halsted, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Young, of Trenton, it was resolved that the report be adopted and published under the direction of the executive committee.

Mr. Halsted followed his motion by an eloquent and happy address, adverting to the important step which had been taken, since the last meeting of the society, by Great Britain and the United States in the provision of the treaty of Washington, for the suppression of the slave trade. It is the glory and pride of Great Britain to have achieved for herself a name

in the cause of liberty and emancipation which will alone place her in the front rank of civilized nations. The cross of St. George is already hailed by the slave as the harbinger of freedom throughout the world. This should cause the blush of shame to mantle on our cheeks as long as the American stars and stripes are permitted to wave over the accursed decks of the slave ship. In six months, 36 vessels, under American colors, have been brought into Rio Janeiro, with average cargoes of 500 slaves each, making in all 18,000. Treaties and conventions cannot destroy the slave trade. The only way of doing it effectually is by colonizing the African shores with enlightened, Christian men. This is the object of the society now assembled.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hall, accompanied by some introductory remarks, seconded by Rev. Samuel Cornelius, it was resolved that this society recognizes the importance of adding to the territory of Liberia the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and cordially approves the project of purchasing all the territory between these two points, and not as yet under the jurisdiction of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. J. P. Bradley, of Newark, remarked that the coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas was 300 miles in extent, of which the Society owned only about 170 miles, and this in detached spots: that the residue of the coast was open to the slave dealer, and the general trader, free of any custom-house law, much to the prejudice of the pecuniary as well as moral interests of the colony: and that it was highly desirable that the colony should have the right of jurisdiction and property over the entire coast: that this right could now be purchased at a reasonable rate; and that contracts had already been made with the chiefs by Gov. Roberts for a good part of it. The Society now wanted funds to defray the cost of these purchases in addition to the other objects of its institution.

Rev. Wm. McLain, of Washington, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, being present, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the objects of the American Colonization Society are among the noblest objects of human benevolence, and that they combine the best efforts for promoting the cause of missions, the cause of the Bible and Sunday schools, and the cause of liberal institutions on the benighted continent of Africa; and that we are, therefore, earnestly called upon to redouble our efforts to advance its interests.

Mr. McLain reviewed the progress of truth and the downfall of error and superstition throughout the earth. Light had pierced the gloom of every land and continent except Africa. The wrongs of Africa at the hand of all other lands, were set forth in strong and vivid coloring. The breaking forth of light from the lone star of Liberia was hailed as the harbinger of a glorious day. Mr. McL. reviewed the labors of the American Colonization Society.

Liberia will compare well with any Protestant mission of modern times considering the expense of the establishment and the success which has attended it. As a colony it may compare advantageously with any of the American colonies, Plymouth, Jamestown, &c., both in the salubrity of its climate, and in the vigor of its institutions.

Mr. McLain's remarks applied only to the colony of Liberia, not to that of Cape Palmas, which is under the jurisdiction of the Maryland colonization society. We cannot even present a sketch of his interesting address. The resolution submitted by him having been adopted, the society further, on motion of Mr. J. P. Bradley, passed resolutions approving the appointment of an agent by the executive committee since the last meeting, authorizing the continuance thereof if deemed expedient by the committee, and such other arrangements to promote the cause as circumstances might require.

It was further

Resolved, That the society is highly gratified with the success which has attended the efforts of the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, as agent of this society, and that they repose full confidence in his zeal and efficiency in its cause, and commend him to the confidence and friendly regards of the people of New Jersey.

The executive committee have engaged Mr. Cornelius's services for half the time, being all that his engagements in Connecticut will permit.

The following were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—Joseph C. Hornblower.

VICE PRESIDENTS—(One for each county)—Peter D. Vroom, William Rankin, Lewis Condict, James B. Elmendorf, Roswell L. Colt, Daniel Haines, Dudley S. Gregory, John B.

Ayerigg, George S. Green, Alexander Wurts, Abraham Browning, Joseph Porter, Thomas G. Haight, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Robert G. Johnson, Elias B. Caldwell, Jacob J. Janeway, Thomas H. Hughes.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—J. P. Jackson.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Joseph P. Bradley.

TREASURER—Matthias W. Day.

MANAGERS—Archibald Alexander, Robert F. Stockton, Wm. Pennington, Cortland Van Rensselaer, Stacy G. Potts, William Halsted, William L. Dayton, John Maclean, James S. Green, William B. Kinney, David Magie, John J. Bryant, Nicholas Murray, Ab. H. Dumont, James Newell, William B. Ewing, Matthew H. Henderson, Richard S. Field, George W. Janvier, Samuel R. Hamilton, Samuel Cornelius, Clarence W. Mulford, Professor Cook,

James Hague, Jr., Thomas J. Stryker, Henry W. Green, William C. Morris, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Isaac Baldwin, John Tyler.

The Board of Managers appointed Wm. Rankin, Isaac Baldwin, John P. Jackson, Joseph P. Bradley, and Matthias W. Day, the executive committee; and the society elected Jacob J. Janeway and George W. Doane, Directors of the American Colonization Society for the year; and John Maclean and Abraham H. Dumont substitutes, in case either of the former should not be able to attend the annual meeting of the board at Washington on the third Tuesday of January next.

The society then adjourned.

JOS. C. HORNBLOWER,

President.

JOS. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Items of Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Liberia to the 1st of October. We however have not received letters of that late a date. We learn from the papers that the colony continued in a prosperous condition and everything indicated a continuance of prosperity. The commerce along the coast was reviving. Goods were plenty. The Adairo, Madonna, and Echo had arrived from the United States. The brig Atalanta was expected to sail for New York about the middle of October. By this vessel we shall hope to receive despatches.

The little state of New Jersey has done nobly for colonization the past year, having contributed to the great cause upwards of twelve hundred

dollars. It is said that but a very few towns have been visited. That the cause is popular in all parts of the state, and that if the agent can explore the whole ground the present year, a much larger sum will be contributed.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society will be held in the Capitol on the 21st inst., being the third Tuesday of the month, at which time some of the most distinguished members of congress and gentlemen from abroad, will deliver addresses in support of the cause. The meeting is expected to be one of unusual interest, from the efforts which are making to secure the very best speakers for the occasion.

The Board of Directors will meet

the same day, and continue in session from day to day till they shall have accomplished all the business which comes before them.

THE \$15,000 subscription for the purchase of territory, we earnestly hope will be completed. A gentleman writing us from Worcester, Mass., says, "It is mentioned on the cover of the *African Repository* of November, that a gentleman in New York will be one of 15 who will give one thousand dollars, each, towards completing the purchase of the coast of Africa for the Colonization Society. Feeling an ardent desire for the accomplishment of that object, I forward to you the names of——and ——(sisters,) who will give \$1,000, and my own name for \$1,000 more, and when \$15,000, or even three quarters of that sum, has been subscribed by responsible persons, you will please to inform me of the fact, and I will forward you a draft for \$2,000 on the Worcester Bank in this place."

WE learn that the Rev. Mr. Griswold, missionary at the Gaboon is dead.* Thus is another added to the long list of those who have laid down their lives endeavoring to plant the standard of the cross on the shores of Africa. And thus is another argument added to the invincible ones already existing in favor of educating colored men to send to endure the climate of Africa! Verily this seems the only hope of enlarged and permanent success.

THE PRESBYTERIAN, of Philadelphia, after mentioning the death of Mr. Griswold, missionary under the American Board, who was stationed at the Gaboon River, western Africa, says: "The faith of the church is tried by the frequent instances of mortality among the missionaries to poor, degraded Africa. Perhaps the indication of Providence is that the church should direct special attention to the raising up a band of colored missionaries to occupy these vacated fields."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From 22d. October, to the 31st December, 1844.

MAINE.

Portland—Jona. Hyde, Esq. 50 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord—The Female Liberia School Association, for aid of schools, \$14, per Lydia Morrill, Tr 14 00

VERMONT.

St. Johnsbury—Erastus Fairbanks, \$10, J. P. Fairbanks, \$10, and Thaddeus Fairbanks, (with \$10 additional) \$10, annual subscriptions. Horace Fairbanks, \$5, Ephraim Jewett, \$2, Samuel G. Brackett, \$2, Hiram Knapp, \$1 50, James K. Colley, \$1, Moses Kittridge, \$5, Dr. Calvin Jewett, \$2, Rev. John

H. Worcester, \$3, Luther Clark, \$5, and Dr. Josiah Shedd, of Peacham, annual subscription, \$10, per J. P. Fairbanks, Esq. 76 50
Westminster—Rev. Seth Arnold, Seth Arnold, Eleazer May, and Wm. C. Bradley, each \$5. 20 00
Montpelier—By Daniel Baldwin, Esq., jr., Vt. Col. Society, C. W. Stores, J. Y. Vail, J. I. Thurston, Jas. Howes, and Henry Nutt, each \$1, Daniel Baldwin, last instalment on \$50 subscription, \$12 50. 17 50
Brookfield—Cong'l Society. 27 50
Brattleboro'—Sam. Clark. 4 00
Burlington—Rev. J. K. Converse, \$3, Chas. Adams, A. W. Hyde,

and Tim. Talcott, each \$1....	6 00
Addison—Sylvanus Chapin.....	1 00
Middlebury—O. Seymour.....	1 00
Royalton—A. French.....	10 00
Craftsbury—Sam. C. Crafts.....	1 00
Barnett—Henry Slevor.....	1 00
Brookfield—J. Carlton, E. Ellis, J. W. Hopkins, R. Peck and L. Wheatley, each \$2, A. Edson, and John Wheatley, each \$5, Wid. Polly Paine, J. Griswold, J. Edson, S. Edson, and D. Bigelow, each \$1, L. Pope, S. Graves, J. S. Allen, A. Burnham, and W. W. Ingalls, each 50 cts., Wid. E. B. Lyman, 25 cts.....	27 75
Burlington—Mrs. E. Hickok, to complete her life membership..	10 00
	<u>203 25</u>

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Mass. Aux. Col. Society....	553 25
Concord—Hon. Samuel Hoar....	100 00
	<u>653 25</u>

CONNECTICUT.

Wethersfield—Chester Bulkley, \$25, Simon Hale, William Willard, W. H. Willard, Dr. E. F. Cook, Nancy Stillman, H. Griswold, Sally Deming, Capt. John Hamner, Josiah Robins, Mrs. H. Walcott and Daughter, Robert Robbins, A. Wills, R. Wills, Sarah Dix, R. C. Churchill, C. Robbins, Gen. L. R. Wills, and William Hamner, each \$1, Ann Marsh, Sam. Hamner, Capt. H. Wills, Horace Walcott, Dea. J. Goodrich, Dea. T. Stillman, and Winthrop Buck, each \$2, Roswell Clap, 50 cts., P. Talcot, 25 cts., Wid. Morse, 50 cts., Harriet Woodhouse, 50 cts., M. A. Salls, 50 cts., D. Skaats, 25 cts., C. Adams, 50 cts., A. Golpin, 25 cts., J. Smith, 50 cts., T. Havins, 50 cts., Mary Crane, 28 cts., a little boy, 6 cts., H. Blinn, 50 cts., E. Walcott, 50 cts., George Wills, 50 cts., Davis Morris, 50 cts., F. Griswold, 50 cts., T. Wills, 25 cts., S. Golpin, 50 cts., O. Harrison, 50 cts., Mrs. C. Clapp, 50 cts., Capt. J. Standish, 50 cts., S. Goodrich, 50 cts., H. Butler, \$3, H. Ferre, 50 cts., H. Woodhouse, 50 cts., a friend, \$2, cash, 12½ cts.....	71 96
Norwich—Henry Strong, Esq....	10 00
	<u>81 96</u>

NEW YORK.

New York City—H. L. W.,.....	20 00
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Orid—Collection in Pres. Church.	11 73
Champion—Mrs. N. Hubbard, to aid in the purchase of territory.	5 00
	<u>36 78</u>

NEW JERSEY.

Newark—Smith Halsey, \$5, Dr. L. A. Smith, two annual payments, \$20, By Rev. S. Cornelius, John Chadwick, \$40, John Taylor, Hugh McDougal, Peter Sythoff, and Albert Annin, each \$5, C. Parker, E. T. Hillyer, W. A. Myer, each \$2, S. Baldwin, S. R. W. Heath, J. D. Vermilye, R. B. Canfield, Stephen Dool, J. Y. Miller, D. L. English, T. A. Waldron, Joseph Duryee, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Benj. Stiles, F. T. Frclinghuyssen, Oliver S. Halsted, and Franklin Holden, each \$1, Thos. Barralett, and Wm. Hall, each 50 cts.....	106 00
Elizabethtown—Chas. Davis, M. D., \$10, Job Magee, and Jas. Earl, each \$2.....	14 00
Salem—Stoughton & Belden, \$6, John Tyler, \$3, cash \$3.....	12 00
Burlington—Bishop Doane, \$10, Mrs. Mahlon Clark, \$3, Mrs. Maylin, \$2, cash \$1.....	16 00
Princeton—Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., (his 4th annual subscription,) Capt. R. F. Stockton, and Jas. Potter, each \$10, Collection in Pres. Church, \$18 55, Prof. John Maclean, Prof. Jas. Cannahan, A. B. Dod, Samuel Miller, D. D., Prof. Hodge, Rev. J. A. Alexander, Stephen Alexander, Cash, Thos. Crabb, Leonard P. Smith, and Wm. L. Rodgers, each \$5, J. V. Tallmage, \$3, J. W. Sterling, A. A. Hodge, Geo. M. Giger, A. M. H., and cash, each \$1.....	111 85
New Brunswick—Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., \$20, Collection in 1st Reformed Dutch Church, \$11 73, Jas. Bishop, James Neilson, Wm. A. Crosby, and L. A. Van Vranken, each \$5, N. S. Neilson, Jas. J. Cannon, and Jas. Bishop, jr., each \$3, R. Davidson, John Clark, Mrs. Wm. Fannan, Mrs. Scott, J. M. Bruen, R. Miller, G. B. Millard, S. F. Miller, P. B. Rungon, Mr. Onderdonk, A. F. Randolph, and Joseph Griggs, each \$1, cash, \$3, J. C. Hoagland, 50 cts.....	79 23
	<u>339 80</u>

PENNSYLVANIA.

Received of the Penn. State Col.

Society, per Rev. J. B. Pinney, of which \$1,000 to constitute the Rev. J. B. Pinney, a Life Director of the A. C. Society. 2,056 27			
VIRGINIA.			
<i>Tye River Mills</i> —Dr. Thos. Mas- sie.....	20 00		
<i>Wheeling</i> --From Ladies' Aux. So- ciety, received by Mr. Pinney, to aid in sending out Mr. Wil- son's slaves.....	50 00		
	70 00		
KENTUCKY.			
<i>Winchester</i> —Contribution from citizens of Clark co., \$100, do., \$10, Mrs. George Taylor, \$5, by the Rev. W. C. Matthews..	115 00		
<i>Henderson</i> —4th July collection in Epis. Church, by Rev. W. S. Jackson, rector.....	11 06		
<i>Danville</i> —M. G. Yance, \$20, John Ford, \$20, Sam. Ayres, \$5, Dr. Joseph Smith, \$5, Christian Gore, \$5, Capt. Jesse Smith, \$10, Ladies' Col. Society, \$3, J. S. Talbot and Mrs. Rachel Craig, each \$10, by J. A. Ja- cobs, Esq.....	78 00		
<i>Louisville</i> —Received by Rev. J. B. Pinney, to aid in sending out Mr. Wilson's slaves.....	120 77		
	324 83		
OHIO.			
<i>Zanesville and Putnam</i> —Aux. Col. Society, per H. Safford, Sec'y.	55 75		
<i>Euclid</i> —Mrs. Sarah Shaw, annual subscription.....	10 00		
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Hon. J. Burnet, an- nual subscription for 1845, \$100, Wm. Burnet, \$20, received by Mr. Pinney, to aid in send- ing out Mr. Wilson's people, \$132 34, Mr. McMicken, \$50.	302 34		
<i>Hartford</i> —Bequest of Jerusha P. Brockway, deceased, per Ed- ward Brockway, Esq., ex'r.....	50 00		
<i>Troy</i> —William Babor, \$5, J. G. Telford, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, Jas. Cottingham, Isaac Peck, Asa Mayo, and Henry L. Mayo, each \$1, and from different per- sons, \$6 81, to purchase territo- ry, Wm. Brown, J. Knop, J. G. Telford, and D. Labin, each \$1, and several individuals, \$17, to remove emigrants.....	38 81		
<i>Bellfountain</i> —Rev. W. Gregg...	1 00		
<i>Xenia</i> —By Hezekiah L. Hosmer, agent, James Gowdy, \$10, Mrs. Martha Galloway, James C. McMillan, Daniel McMillan, and Rev. Hugh McMillan, each \$5, David Barr, Wm. J. Banks, each \$2, A. Trader, A. G. Beatly, J. C. Chalmers, Charles			
<i>Elliott, John McMillan, Robert Nesbit, John Little, Rev. Geo. M. Hall, each \$1, James Gallo- way, D. W. Browne, N. Nesbit, Cash, Samuel Galloway, Rich- ard Conwell, Cash, each 50 cts., Ed. McKnight, Rob't McMil- lan, James Munford, Henry Mc- Knight, Sarah Neely, Caroline McClurg, Susan Oblinger, Cash, each 25 cts., Collection, \$2 75, to aid in purchasing territory...</i>		50 25	
<i>Cedarville, Green co.</i> —Alex. S. Cowden, John Miller, each \$5, James Miller, J. C. Nesbit, each \$3, Wm. Harbison, John Orr, Joseph Kyle, Sr., Sam. Kyle, Sr., each \$2, James Small, Alex. Ruff, John McMil- lan, John R. Hemphill, Wm. Reid, John Stormant, James Holloway, Mrs. D. McMillan, James Bull, John Harbison, James Cooper, John Struthers, James E. Mitchell, John Reid, each \$1, John S. Pollock, Mo- ses Pierce, Wm. H. Bull, Mar- garet Adams, F. W. Kirkpat- rick, Mrs. M. Barr, Mrs. K. Torrence, Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, J. B. Turner, Innis Townsley, Robert Jackson, Rev. H. Mc- Millan, J. C. McMillan, Martin Adams, each 50 cts., Jas. Mc- Coy, 40 cts., John Jemison, Wm. Pollock, James Bull, each 25 cts., (\$5 85, not yet paid in, amount less, \$5 85.....		42 00	
<i>Dayton</i> —H. G. Phillips, Mrs. H. G. Phillips, each \$10, J. D. Phillips, \$5, Sam. Rodebaugh, Cash, by Rev. Mrs. J. W. Hall, each \$1, W. G. Breene, F. S. Cain, each 50 cts., Mr. Thomp- son, \$1.....		29 00	
<i>Springfield</i> —Mrs. Ann Warder, John Murdock, Samuel Barnett, each \$5, W. M. Spencer, \$3, John B. Moody, \$1 50, Rev. Wm. Herr, Isaac Ward, Milton Buckingham, John Eichelber- ger, John Bacon, E. L. Strong, J. G. Nottinger, Rev. Asa B. Stroud, David M. Barnett, Reu- ben Miller, each \$1.....		29 50	
		608 65	
ILLINOIS.			
<i>Mt. Morris</i> —Per Rev. J. B. Crist, \$4 20. <i>Galena</i> —P. F. Sher- mer, \$5. D. Wann, \$5, M. Jack- son, \$1, A. Telford, A. S. Clet- ter, each 50 cts. <i>Du Buque</i> — \$4. <i>Plattsville</i> —\$5 95. <i>Rock Island</i> —\$1. <i>Knoxville</i> —\$1 25. <i>Canton</i> —\$3 50.....		31 91	
Total Contributions.....		\$4,454 70	

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Hollis*—C. Burge, to Jan., 1844, \$3. *Concord*—Sam. Knowlton, for 1843, \$1 50.....

1 50

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